crops."

1888.

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BUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1888.

A Programme From the West. The successive stages of an irresistible

progress of Western Democratic leaders are all projected in a single issue of our esteemed and entertaining contemporary, the Courier-Journal. First comes a contest with the President

himself, terminating in this manner: "Mr. CLEVELAND's personal views in favor of one term will have to give way to the united demand of the party."

Having conquered Mr. CLEVELAND's prejudice against renominations, these politician will then capture the convention:

"Mr. C.RVERAND will be nominated, though Gov. Hrs should have a solid delegation from New York." Thus, neither Mr. CLEVELAND nor even the Democracy of the Empire State will avail to

prevent the President's renomination. To the political observer there would re main only one element of serious doubt regarding final triumph—the uncertainty as to New York's electoral vote. Even that is provided for in the sanguine calculations of the statesmen who in their mind's eye have already brought the Democracy to the crucial test. The Courier-Journal finally says:

"Mr. CLEVELAND will be elected, though New York should go for BLAINE.

These would be highly interesting feats. The complete political nullification, first of Mr. CLEVELAND'S sentiments, then of the wishes of the New York Democrats, and finally of the Empire State's vote, is a conception of startling assurance and great originality, considering how politics have been running for twenty years past; but Col. WATTERSON'S confidence is rarely below his courage, and that is unwavering.

We would call attention to the probability that each succeeding one of these pro posed achievements will be more difficult than the last. The general idea seems to be that Mr. CLEVELAND would readily resign his own predilections against a second term. The second feat, that of nominating a candidate contrary to the advice of New York. may prove more difficult, but it was performed only eight years ago. Gen. Han-cock was nominated, although New York

pronounced for SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL. But the third trick has not been done for twenty years. Gen. HANCOCK was besten by failing to carry New York. In 1884 the Republicans hoped to pull BLAINE through even without those celebrated thirty-six votes. but it wouldn't work and he was beaten too.

Col. WATTERSON therefore proposes again. national battle ground to the Northwest and knock New York out from her distinction as the arbiter of Presidential elections. This is a characteristic plan, and we hear it with deep attention; but that is but languid Indifference compared to the burning interest with which the public would regard the Democratic struggle in case it should once reach the crisis beyond which Col. WATTERSON is so confident of his ability to carry it successfully.

Breaking Up of the United Labor Party.

About the only event of importance in local political circles last week was the starting on different roads of those two former friends and allies, EDWARD MCGLYNN and HENRY GEORGE. The statement made by the former at Pythagoras Hall on Thursday night to the effect that HENRY GEORGE would hereafter have to travel his own way politically if he persisted in his free trade ideas, was the overt declaration of hostilities which have for some time been fermenting. While the Labor party does not at this time cut a very large figure in either city or State affairs, the sible closeness of the Presidential election, of the State contest, and of the city fight make every factor of the city vote important; and disagreements and divisions, which at other times would not receive much more than passing notice, are now quite potent in shaping the course of parties; and perhaps they may prove to be not without affect in guiding the choice of candidates. Demogratic success in the State of New York becomes always more certain and more sure as the menace of a separate Labor moveent of uncertain dimensions declines. It is therefore well to trace the probable results of a disagreement which is not of a personal. but rather of a political character.

The breach which has occurred in theranks of the United Labor party during the week is the second which marks the history of that political organization since its formal a visionary enthusiast. establishment on Sept. 23, 1886. The first break in the party which rolled up 68,110 votes for HENRY GEORGE for Mayor, occurred in August last at the State Convention ald in Syracuse. It turned ostensibly on the admission of delegates from Districts 8 10, 12, 14, and 24 of the city of New York, but great bulk of the German workingmen who joined the labor movement having less reteachings of LASSALLE, MARX, and GRON-LUND on the subject of State control of all industries and employments. In the movement to refuse admission to the Convention to the delegates from the five German districts, HENRY GROEGE was prominent. It is practically conceded now that in the stand he then took he made a political blunder. Instead of antagonizing the German Socialists, who do not number more than 15,000 voters in the whole State, and whose support of a party is always an element of weakness to it, he contrived, without probably intending it, to antagonize the whole German industrial population of the State, amounting to 100,000 voters. As a consequence of this the talies put up their own State ticket, the source of supply between Merv and the ment as a new and surprising ('scovery? Oxus. In a region that is destitute of fuel, Again, the manager bluris out the confes-

latist Germans voted for FRED Cook for Secretary of State, and thus more than supplied the gaps in the Democratic ranks ed by George's vote of 70,055. Cook's

plurality over GRANT was 17,077. In the city of New York GRORGE'S vote shrank from 68,110 to 37,477. The loss was heaviest in the German districts. These are the three strongest of them:

Oxonos, 1888. Oxonos, 1887. 2.671 784 2.683 1,124 2.807 1,277 8,105 9 178 The falling off in these three districts is, as will be seen, 65 per cent. Assembly dis-tricts 18, 19, and 21 have a very small propor-

tion of German voters. In these the result was as follows: EMBLY DISTRICT. 7.500 5.890 Total

The falling off in these was at the rate of 80 per cent., not 65 per cent. A decline of 80 per cent, below 1886 would still have left HENRY GEORGE 50,000 in the city, and 125,000 in the whole State, giving the United Labor people the balance of power in New York in 1888. As it turned out, the Democrats did better in the State in 1887 with a Labor ticket in the field, than they did in either 1883, 1884, 1885, or 1886.

The present crisis in the affairs of the United Labor party turns on the question of protection and free trade, and has culminated in an estrangement between HENRY GEORGE and EDWARD McGLYNN, for some time regarded as twin brothers in municipal politics. Dr. McGLYNN has joined his fortunes to those of VICTOR WILDER and GAY-BERT BARNES, who want a straight-out national ticket, while HENRY GEORGE opposes any competition with CLEVELAND, and advocates free trade as a cardinal first principle in his theory of land taxation. Judge MAGUIRE, who is the lawyer and jurist of the United Labor party, summarizes the situation from HENRY GRORGE'S point of view. He opposes a national ticket for three reasons:

"I Lack of money to carry on the campaign. chise in a national contest by support of a hopeless mi-nority candidate.

"3. To enter upon a national campaign on a single tax platform, ignoring the tariff question, as some of our ablest and most realous leaders propose, would practi-cally be to enter the campaign without any platform at all for as I have already said, the single tax reform belongs peculiarly to the several States individually. How, then, can we enter the national campaign withou taking up the tariff question ! Indeed, I do not see how we can consistently ask for popular support except as the party of absolute free trade."

As the latter proceeding is quite out of the question, Judge MAGUIRE concurs with HENRY GEORGE in advising that no national ticket should be run. From the publication of this determination dates the second breach in the United Labor party.

While a vote of less than 38,000 in this city does not give large promise of future political importance, the fact that out of a total of 1,171,263 votes cast in New York at the last Presidential election, the winning candidate, CLEVELAND, had a plurality of only 1,047, and was in a minority of 42,000, shows that in the event of a close national contest the number of Labor votes cast in the State for HENRY George last year would be important, and might in fact, determine the result. It is not easy to see just how much the GRORGE party will hold nine months hence of its folowing of last November, but it is clear that if HENRY GEORGE adheres to the policy of not running a national candidate his party will be entirely disrupted.

Everything considered, it is probable that the Labor party has in the city of New York a following to-day of from fifteen to eighteen thousand voters who in an ordinary State canvass would support the nominee of their own party. Should, however, the superzealous leaders of the party succeed in overruling HENBY GEORGE, it is extremely doubtful if they could poll half this strength for a national Presidential candidate; and the consequence would be that the votes so lost to the Presidential ticket would be sacrificed in the State contest also, and all chance of securing local recruits enough to duplicate the success of the municipal canvass of 1886 would have to be abandoned.

Whatever may be thought of HENRY George as a political leader, he is certainly not lacking in original ideas. Conspicu ously wrong in the expediency of the posl tion which he assumed toward the German workingmen, he is conspicuously right in his attitude regarding a Presidential nomination for the Labor party, if the interests of the organization of which he used to be the mouthpiece are regarded solely. But the present indications are that the more zealous and less experienced members of the GEORGE party will from this time forth dominate its counsels and will insist on the nomination of a full ticket and thereby work the destruction of the whole fabric-a state of affairs which Democrats will not very seriously de plore, but which, acting against the Labor party, they would not probably be able to oring about so easily. For a united Labor party the GEORGE people have proved to be about the least united, most factional, and most disputatious organization during the brief period of their now closing existence, that ever engaged the attention and chailenged the notice of thoughtful men.

A Bridge Across the Oxus.

Two weeks ago last Wednesday the first train of cars crossed the long bridge that has been thrown over the Oxus River in Rusian Central Asia. This structure, which is nearly a thousand feet longer than the Brooklyn Bridge, including its approaches, spans a classic river, of which very little was known thirty years ago, except through the writings of the old historians, who described the exploits of ALEXANDER and TAMERLANE. The man who ten years ago had predicted that to-day iron rails would stretch over wide deserts and the upper course of the famous Oxus, which had been reached in modern times by only three or four disguised white men, would have been looked upon as

The road bed has been graded for nearly the entire distance between the Oxus and Samarcand, and, with the completion of the bridge, the work of laying the track will rapidly proceed. Within the next three months it is expected that the trans-Caspian railroad will be completed to Samarcand really on the question of socialism, the and trains running from the Caspian Sea to the capital of the great Mongol conqueror.

This road is remarkable not only because gard for the theories of GEORGE than for the | it pushes far into inner Asia, but also because some unique problems in railroad construction have been solved by its successful progress. Many engineers said a railroad could not be maintained through the shifting sands of the Kara-Kum desert. But Gen. ANNEN-KOFF, by covering parts of his roadway with clay, by placing in his embankments layers of the branches of a desert shrub, and by cultivating along parts of the route many thousands of desert plants whose roots retain the sand, has thus far maintained his road bed without deterioration. The problem of a water supply was solved by bringing water in pipes from mountains that skirt two hundred miles of the route; also by canals from the Murghab, while artesian wells are

and where the cold is at times intense, petroleum has been utilized to drive the locomotives and to heat the sixty railroad stations along the way. Russia may indeed be proud of the success

now well assured, of her unique and astonishing experiment in railroad building.

Our Agricultural Experiment Station. The Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva is successful—as a contrivance to spend annually \$20,000 of the public money among nine salaried officials, and also in acquiring and imparting worthless knowledge to the farmers of New York. As a practical means for improving the agriculture of this State, it is a transparent fraud. Think of this! The Genevan scientists spent a part of February, 1887, in feeding whole corn to a cow. With specdejections for kernels that had passed unchanged through the digestive organs. They found twenty-five. These they dried and placed in a germinating apparatus. Thirteen, or fifty-two per cent., of them, germinated! They threw off their spectacles and fell on each other's necks in joy over this invaluable discovery, this priceless contribution to New York agriculture. But February did not suffice these enthusiastic nincompoops. They did the same thing by that cow in March. Kernels of her corn, undigested, were placed in a pot of earth in a greenhouse, and left from March 21 to April 13. Alas! all rotted; none germinated. But there was a compensatory experiment parallel with this deplorable failure. Thirty kernels of that cow's undigested corn were mixed with her fresh dung, placed in the greenhouse and breathlessly watched. The calendar of April, 1887, is for all time en-

riched by the Genevan record of the germination of 70 per cent, among these kernels! This amazing tomfoolery, with other equally valuable, at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, cost the taxpayers of this State \$19,428. Is the disgust inspired by this waste of hard-earned money lessened by these experimental ninnies' pompously printing in a big and very costly book, for the education of the farmers of New York, that "where weeds are allowed to grow freely, crops may be absolutely destroyed; that "there is a constancy of character in wild dandellon that deserves scientific observation through several seasons:" that the root-pruning of young corn plants will diminish the product of merchantable corn: that "the ill effect of weeds is largely due to their robbing the crop of proper moisture through their draughts on the soil;" that unthinned rows of onions produce the greatest weight of bulbs, and thinned rows the largest bulbs;" that "certain weeds are very obnoxious, and, when once established, are with difficulty eradicated, such as Canada thistles, quack grass, milk weed, burdock, and ox-eyed daisy;" that "the indications are that the soil becomes stocked with water during the colder part of the year, and pays it out during the summer and autumn;" that "quantity of albuminoid consumed has a stronger relation to the milk yield than has the nutritive ratio;" and so on and on through hundreds of pages of evidence of the unlimited capability of human silliness?

It challenges belief that these teachers of scientific agriculture kept tables of experimental feeding of calves to prove among other things that when left to "ad libitum feeding" animals select the food they like est! They actually did this.

The Geneva Agricultural Station is not designated and maintained as an asylum for lunatics or idiots. Yet its managers have perseveringly kept a record of sunshine. taking observations four times a day; and they have carefully tabulated and annually printed this precious record in aid of New York agriculture. They actually made and tabulated these sunshine observations, without the break of a day, from May 4, 1885, to Sept. 5, 1887, when they were discontinued because found to be untrustworthy!

How can this experimental station's record of the readings of a thermometer stuck in the ground, to measure its temperature, aid a Herkimer county farmer to make good How can expe 'if the rate of absorption by the soil is in proportion to its dryness," be made useful to an Ontario farmer? For an entire year, the ridiculous pretenders of this Agricultural Experiment Station soaked bricks and afterward weighed them, and then did some other things to them, and contrived machines which they buried under a stable there to absorb, and record their absorption. And they watched and measured the water in the station's well, and kept beautiful records of all these scientific monkeyshines. With what result, oh farmers of Chautaugua coun-

ty? 'Tis thus reported to the Legislature: "A rainfall of 1.6 inches per month during the colder part of the year increased the amount of soil water suf-ficient to raise the well water three-fourths of an inch a day during the whole period; while despite a rainfall of double that amount during the remainder of the year the soil water was so much depleted by evaporation that

he well water lewered at an equal rate per day!" Nine octavo pages of the annual report of the manager of this Agricultural Experiment Station are given to a special study of the potato scab. What is the conclusion of a year's experimenting with smooth seed and scabby seed, with much microscoping, and the inevitable tabulation that is the token and proof of high science? It is "that a continuous growth from the time of first vegetation, until the tubers are fully matured, appears to be the condition least favorable to the production of scabby tubers." Can the Geneva donkeys tell the farmers of Washington county how to secure a continuous growth " of their potatoes?

Thousands of farmers in the State of New York have sat on the floors in the bays of their barns ,and selected seed for the sowing of their wheat and oat fields, by throwing handfuls of the grain with practised skill lengthwise of the bay. The light grains fell short, the full and plump ones struck the closed doors. These were bagged for seed. Inevitably the wiseacres at Geneva report to the Legislature, as an original discovery, the wisdom of planting selected seed. They carefully picked out a thousand grains of the smallest oats and a thousand grains of the largest, weighed them, planted them apart, opened an account with them in a book, harvested them, weighed the crops, and tabulated the results, namely, that the large seed vegetated quicker and grew faster. than the small, and yielded more grain and more straw-an old and simple truth, in the

possession of every farmer in the State. But we tire of instancing the childlesaness and worthlessness of this Agricultural Experiment Station, and turn with relief to the managers' honest confession of its worthessness. A large portion of their pretentious report is given to the subject of butter. in which experiment and analytical chemistry are exhausted, and the whole thing finalv surrendered, in the despairing utterance of the station chemist: "I believe that the first and most essential requisite in the manufacture of butter is a butter cow." For generations this has been the common knowledge of the dairy maids of the State. Why should a portion of \$20,000 a year be thrown sway in publishing it in a legislative docu-

sion that "little or nothing has been gained | among its members as to the propriety of in the direction of manurial questions of a general nature relating to the growing of Again, he says: "These trials demonstrate the utter unreliability of field experimentation." Again, he says: "I must freely acknowledge that I have recorded much work which had better been omitted." Again, he confesses: "Too much of our experimental work has been of little service, on account of our not understanding sufficiently well the fundamental conditions under which growth and development take place." Yes, this Agricultural Experiment Station

is a fraud through and through. It is a confessed fraud. The self-respecting farmers of New York, for whose alleged benefit the thing was lobbled through the Legislature, should insist on its immediate abolishment. No reason can be given for its existence better than that for carrying four Washington women, designated as "in charge of horses and carts," on the pay roll of the National Library Building, which has not progressed further than a hole in the ground surrounded by a high fence. These dishonest darlings simply live on the public, giving nothing in return for their living. The Geneva agricultural humbugs live on the State, giv-

ing nothing in return for their living. The Decline of Paganism.

We may see on any map showing the distribution of religions, that the area within which purely pagan forms of worship still predominate is much larger than any of the areas in which other systems of religion prevail. We find however, that this is so only because the vast but very sparsely settled northern portions of Siberia and North America are in the main inhabited by pagan peoples. A little study will show us that, except in Equatorial Africa and among a few considerable tribes in South America, pure paganism, by which we mean rude and wholly uncivilized idelatry, now predominates in no densely populated parts of the world. We may notice also os our map pands of color in these pagan amas, indicating that other forms of religion are making headway there, and if we compare the map with others of earlier date, we will see that these bands have been augmenting in number and size, indicating the tendencies that justify the belief, now widely entertained. that the downfall of paganism in every part

of the earth is only a question of time. Many agencies and influences are contributing to this result. Any man, be be missionary, civil officer, or trader, who destroys the faith of the savage African in the power of his medicine man, or in the efficacy of his fetich, overthrows the foundation on which his flimsy religious structure rests. Physicians all over the heathen world help to undermine paganism by showing that their healing art is more efficacious than the invocations and mummeries of the fetich-maker. Governments are stepping in to destroy superstition, and to put an end to the bloody rites of idolatry. England is stamping out on the lower Niger the custom of offering up human sacrifices for the sins of the people. Wherever its influence

reaches, the Congo State is endeavoring to stop the poison ordeal prescribed by fetich men for the detection of witches, and is treating as murder the butchery of slaves to be the comrades of their masters in the other world. On Boma Plateau there is a spot, regarded probably for ages as "fetich," which no native dare approach for fear of incurring the fatal ill will of the spirits. Two months ago the Governor of the Congo State received the nine chiefs of Boma on this very spot. "The incident," says Le Mouvement Géographique, "will, it is believed, put an end to the superstition."

The whole of Borneo, the second largest island in the world is now under European domination, and the terriple custom of head hunting, abolished through European influences in scores of smaller islands, is falling into desuetude in the great region where it has chiefly flourished. The British North Borneo Company treats head hunting as murder and hangs the offenders. The six years' experience of this company, says one of its agents, shows that some of the most mportant tribes have abar barous and idolatrous customs. It is a noteworthy fact in the history of white enter prises in Borneo and in many other lands, that the more hostile and savage a tribe may be in its benighted condition, the more faithful and friendly it becomes after yielding to better influences.

There is an old saying that "all Africa dances when night comes." Wherever paganism reigns in the Dark Continent, the ever-recurring carousal by the light of the moon or a bonfire is the chief amusement of life. But in wide areas the noisy pleasures of the nocturnal orgy are no longer witnessed. Throughout the broad Soudan, stretching from sea to sea, are 60,000,000 blacks who now gather at nightfall, not to dance like their fathers, but to study the language of MOHAMMED and hear the Koran read in the village mosques. The beating of the tam-tam and the noise of revelry, so dear to every savage African, cease wherever Islam advances, and the hum of the school room replaces the sounds of rude festivity. Desirable as it is that the tenets of the Prophet should make way for the more perfect teachings of Christianity, it is still a great blessing to many millions in Africa that through the impulse which Islam has given them they have reached a condition far preferable to the savagery of their fathers.

Among the hundreds of islands that dot the Western Pacific, Christianity is winning an undoubted ascendancy over pagan forms of religion. It is a melancholy fact that here, as in some other portions of the world, paganism is dying out, partly because its adherents, unable to live in the presence of the stronger races, are rapidly perishing. On the borders of the northern ice zone, signal triumphs have been won for Christianity. The entire tribe of Tukudh Indians on the lower Mackenzie River are converts of the missionaries, and 6,000 people there profess the new faith that white philanthropists have brought them. Practically all the Eskimos of Greenland have been evangelized, except the handful of isolated Smith Sound natives and the few hundreds of East Coast aborigines who are cut off from the world by an almost impassable ice barrier.

Thus in every corner of the earth a variety of influences is destroying paganism, and, though Christianity is not everywhere taking the place of savage superstition, all the pagan world is gradually accepting systems of religion that possess some elements of progress and tend to benefit and uplift the most debased and unfortunate races.

A New Name for a Church.

In 1867 the name of the Dutch Reformed Church was changed by its General Synod to the Reformed Church, on the ground that the foreign designation of Dutch repelled many people from its communion. The name had been retained since the days when New York was a Dutch settlement, and up to the beginning of this century it was entirely appropriate, for until then the Dutch language was commonly used in the pulpits of the denomination; but now, of course, it has lost all such peculiar significance. There is also, it seems, some

changing the designation of another religious communion—the African Methodist discopal Church, on the similar ground

that the name of a foreign race ought not to be applied to a church in this country. It a contended also by one of the colored writers on the subject, the Rev. Mr. Ast-WOOD, that the title is objectionable because it involves the recognition of a class distinction intolerable in this republic, and especially so since the emancipation of the negross and their admission to citizenship.

The Colored Methodists, known by that name, under the leadership of RICHARD AL-LEN, afterward made Bishop, separated from the parent church in 1816, because of discriminations from which they suffered then on account of their race and enslaved condition. There are two other distinct bodies of colored Methodists, the Zion African and the Colored Methodist Churches, but the first of the three has a membership nearly equal to that of the two others combined, and it seems to include the more intelligent of the race, the very creditable quarterly magazine supported by the colored people coming from its publishing house in Philadelphia.

The name which Mr. Astwood would substitute for African in its designation is Allen. after the founder of the Church. By such a change, he argues, a deserved monument would be raised to Bishop ALLEN, and the Church would have a name under which "all races and people and kindred and tongues could unite." For he very truly contends that the negroes themselves are doing their best to keep up the color line by insisting on religious separation from the rest of the people. "This absolutism of race discrimination in the Church of CHRIST," he declares, should be banished from Christianity forever." and he looks forward to the time when not merely the different families of white and colored Methodists shall be brought together in one household, but even to the general amalgamation of all Protestant denominations," a result regarding which other Protestants are not so confident.

He finds precedents for the adoption of the name of the Allen Methodist Episcopal Church in the cases of the Lutherans and the Weslevans; but very strong arguments might be made against the propriety of givng the name of a man to a church, as savoring of a spirit suggestive of idolatry, and therefore more objectionable even than the name of a race. Neither is it reasonable to suppose that a mere change of designation will obliterate the color line in religion, as he so confidently expects, and bring it to pass that congregations will be "presided over indiscriminately by white and black ninisters." This color line exists, not because the white people drive the colored out of their churches, but because the colored people themselves prefer to be apart and under ministers of their own race. This tendency to separation, not only in churches, but in all their social relations, seems also to have been strengthened in the negroes since emancipation, so that the indications are that the African type will become more deolded in this country than ever.

But it is probable that the question of such a change of name will agitate the next Quadrennial Conference of the African Methodists, though we cannot agree with Mr. Astwood that it is the "most important and vital question" which could come before a body which undertakes to legislate with eference to the eternal welfare of a quarter of a million of colored people. It is not what you are called, Brother Astwood, but what you are in very truth, that is the

Ohio's Palace of Truth.

It is written on the slate of the Ohio expert politician that Gov. J. BENSON FORAKER shall present the name of the Hon. JOHN SEER-MAN in the next Republican Convention. With a voice like the sound of many waters will FORAKER perform the job. And there will be few in the Convention, and nobody from Ohio, who will not understand that neither Ohio nor FORAKER Wants SHERMAN

nominated. Mr. SHERMAN remembers how GARFIELD played him double in 1884. The shifty friendships and the steady selfishness of the Ohio Republican politician are perfectly well known to the Man of Mansfield, himself one of the shiftlest to others and the most faithful to himself.

If the Chicago Convention hall could besome next summer a Palace of Truth after the poet's idea, how pleasant would it be to hear Sherman and Foraker giving each his real opinion of the other!

This is Brother SHEBMAN'S last chance. If, by a triumph of intrigue and the will of Mr. BLAINE, the hero of the coffee-sack breeches should walk off with the prize, Mr. SHERMAN might find it in his mind to sulk and skulk, even more sullenly than the frigid EDMUNDS did in 1884.

650 Miles.

The record for six days' walking matches has been broken, but by a little only. To look at Albert, who has it now, and to look at FITZGEBALD, who had it before, one would think that the little man would have left the big one much further behind. In feats of great endurance moderate size is always regarded as a desirable element. The most enduring horses for long distances are said to be the Arabs, which average considerably less than fifteen hands high. Yet Firz-GERALD, a clumsy hundred-and-eighty pounder, an awkward, laboring goer, is surpassed by the trim, small, but easy walker by comparatively few miles.

It was like matching a sixteen-hand horse against a fifteen-hand horse for a long tramp. Every horseman would prefer little one, all things being equal, and the fact that they are nearly so in this race shows that FITZGERALD is really a superior machine, barring his size and gait, to ALBERT. But when we get a man of ALBERT'S size

and style with FITZGERALD's physical ability. if men persist in trying these races, it will not be long before the record will stand at six hundred and fifty miles.

The fight of the Mugwumps, Free Traders, and CLEVELAND Republicans against DAVID BENNETT HILL is becoming exceedingly lively. It even attracts the attention of outsiders. A arge crop of slanders and lies may be expected, and some have been served up already; but as yet the Governor hasn't been hit.

The salvation of the negro is a division of his But if the great mass of the negroes think alike, they will all wish to vote one way, and nobody should require them to vote against

their convictions. Perhaps a better statement of the problem rould be to say that the salvation of the negro is education. industry, thrift, and elevation into a better condition of life. This will naturally be followed by that division of opinion which is consequent upon increased power of knowing and thinking; and to this end the first necessity is education and wealth.

Col. E. T. Wood, who has just returned from a weak's professional attendance upon the courts in Boston, reports that among prominent Democrats in that city, and particularly professional men, the David Segment SHE boom is very strong.

THE ABABIAN NIGHTS.

The Mystery of Ainddin and All Baba Selved at Last-They were Genuine Arabias Tales, and Not the Work of Galland, From the London Daily News

Tales, and Not the Work of Galland.

The series below the follow.

A famous literary problem which has puzzled generations of scholars has just been solved, or partially solved. Ever since the great French Orientalist Galland gave the Thousand and One Nights to the world the stories which Scheherazade told to her melancholy and murderous lord have stood at the top of popular fiction. Galland translated his tales from an Eastern manuscript which stopped short before the conclusion of the work, Galland, however, filled in the gap. He added eleven stories, and thus presented the world with the "Arabian Nights" in the form in which its still most familiar. The imperfect manuscript from which he worked is in existence; it contains no trace of any one of the mysterious eleven stories, some of which have become the most popular in the whole collection. When we remember that they include such favorites as "All Baba and the Forty Thieves." The Siceper Awakened." the story of "Prince Ahmed and the Peri Hanou. "the story of the "Envious Sisters." and "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." we need hardly be surprised if the puzzle of their origin has caused the liveliest curiosity. These tales, whose sources were unknown, have made the deepest, mark upon literature. Whenever Dickens, for example, refers to the "Arabian Nights" it is almost always to one or other of these tales.

Where, then, did Galland got these stories? Such has been the riddle of Arabiats ever since they became famous. According to one theory Galland wrote them himself. In order to fill the gap in his "Nights" he invented a series of stories which he palmed off upon Paris and the world as genuine Oriental fletion. This theory, however uncomplimentary to Galland's honesty, was undoubtedly highly flattering to stories which he palmed off upon Paris and the world as genuine Oriental fletion. This heory, however uncomplimentary to Galland's honesty, was undoubtedly highly flattering to the flow of the result of the folk lore of other countries came across tales

years the original Arabic text of only one single story out of them all rewarded the perseverance and stimulated the enterprise of scholars. Now at last, within this month, the mystery is partially, if not entirely, solved. M. Hermann Zotenberg, Keeper of Eastern Mannscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, has published within the last few days a volume called "Histoired'Alfa Al-Din, ou la Lampe Merveilleuse: Text Arabe, publis avec une Notice sur quelvues Manuscrits des Mille-et-Une Nuits." This book settlee decisively the question of the origin of Galland's tales, on Galland's own authority. M. Zotenberg has been fortunate enough to find Galland's journal, and Galland's journal records that on Monday, 25th of March. 1709, he met a certain M. Hanna, a Maronite of Aleppo, who had accompanied M. Paul Lucas, the Eastern traveller, to Paris, M. Hanna then, and at several later dates, told him Eastern tales, of which Galland was careful to make copious summaries in his journal. These sules included "Aladdin," the story of "the Blind Man Eaba Abdallah," the story of "the Blind Man Eaba Abdallah," the story of "the Story of "Ali laba," the story of "Ali Raba." the story of "Ali Raba." and the story of "Hackhodja." The Maronite Hanna even wrote out for Galland the Arabic text of the story of "Aladin.

Here is indeed an astonishing revelation. The mystery of the tales is solved at last as far as Galland is concerned; but it has passed from Galland to Hanna—to the mystic Maronite who has vanished into space like one of his own enchanters. Where did he get his marvellous budget of tales? Who will tell us what became of him? Does Aleppo or Damascus rightly claim him? M. Galland in his journal attributes him indifferently to both these cities. Did he leave precious manuscripts behind him, and, if so, what has become of them? These are questions which must still tantalize the minds of the curious. In any case, thanks to M. Zotenberg, onevexed literary problem has been set at rest forcer. Antoine Galland certainly wa

A Scholarship for Women in Harvard. The Harvard examinations for women have

low been held annually for fourteen years; for eigh years candidates were examined from papers prepared especially for the women's examinations, but since itsi they have been the same as the entrance exam-inations to Harvard College. The whole number of ap-plicants in New York has been sixty-nine; of these thirty-one have passed in over one-third of the required subjects, and twenty four have passed in all the re-quired subjects and received the certificate of the uni-

The ladies of the New York Local Committee on Harvard Examinations for women new desire to raise a fund sufficient to yield an annual income of \$300, to be awarded each year to the candidate who passes the best rund sufficient to yield an annual income of \$300, to be awarded each year to the candidate who passes the best examination in New York, and who desires to pursue her studies the following year at any college chosen by her and approved of by the ladies of the committee. It is believed that the advantages to be derived from such a scholarship are twofold. First, it will enable young women of narrow means further to pursue their studies and better to fit themselves for teaching, second; it, the opportunity of obtaining such a scholarship will greatly increase the number of those wishing each year to become applicants for the examinations, and thus will compet greater exactness in teaching in the girls. It is earnestly requested that all those interested in the more thorough education of women may see fit to assist in raising the proposed fund.
Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, Miss Ellen Collins 41 West Eleventh airect, or to any member of the committee.

Members of the Committee-Mrs. Francis B. Arnold Mes. F. A. P. Barnard, Miss Louise Butler, Miss Ellen Collins, Mrs. George F. Canfield, Miss Julia L. Delafield, Miss Ella Holt, Miss Heleu Isalin, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Miss M. G. Mead, Miss E. T. Minturn, Mrs. B. T. Peters Mrs. Henry E. Pellew, Mrs. George H. Putnam, Mrs. J D. Smillie, Miss Grace Travers, Mrs. Merritt Trimble, and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler.

What the Catholic Protectory Asks Por.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The managers of the New York Catholic Protectory are no averse to fair criticem based on the real facts and on a full knowledge of the subject, but they do must positive ly protest against their actions and intentions being misepresented. Our schools are thoroughly and efficient

represented. Our schools are thoroughly and efficiently organised, under a system that has received not only the highest encomiums from the members of the State Board of Charities and others who have made it their business to inspect their workings, but also the approval of many of the highest authorities on educational matters who advected the combination of moral, intellectual, and industrial training.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education in this city a large sum of money was appropriated for the puricipal conditions in the strength of the puricipal conditions in a sum of the public choids. This is sufficiently a large sum of money was appropriated for the puricipal conditions in the sum of the public choids. This is sufficiently has been done in the single past twenty, five joars without any extra appropriation, and leaving well known it is a success, and not an experiment.

During the least quarier of a century usward of 20,000 of the dependent children of the city of New York committed to the Protectory have received the benefits of its fraining, and at the present time out of 2400 lumines in the institution ever 1,000 are daily instructed in its classes.

The managers in proposing the amendment of the

is training, and at the present time out of 2.400 furmates in the lissification ever 1,500 are daily instructed in its classes.

The managers in proposing the amendment of the Consolidation act of 1983 do not ask the Legislature to grant any privileges to the Frotectory that are not already enjoyed by other institutions of the same class, each end of the control of the same footing with those of other similar institutions and be permitted to receive the same benefits which they have been receiving for many years. Is it sectarian to ask what similar institutions existing ander the same is we have received said now enjoy? Is it just to exclude the Proceeding standard ask endoardment? It is not exclude the Proceeding standard ask endoardment?

Some of the same standardment of the same footing trum participation in these benefits on any such dimey ground ask endoardment?

Some of the same character which are now receiving ashars of elbod moneys in support of their schools in addition a class regular per capita allowed for the support and maintenance of the children under their charge.

Honors Thrust Upon a Good Man.

From the Richmond State.

George Washington Childs. A. M., known to the American world as proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger and Fennsylvania's great obtunary bard, it addi-tion to being tenderad a complimentary nomination for the Presidency of the United States, has been recently requested to adopt, raise, and educate a pair of colored

Does the editor of THE SUN own the immor-tal peachblew vase? Come, new, yes or no! Januar. No! But he ewns one that is much finer and more glorious. Frice \$20,000, Bid quick!

A Jersey Question.

The Alethometer Going Down.

Prom the New York Times. The Evening Post's statement as made was reposterous: in what we presumed it to mean it was

From the Buritington Free Prest

Guest (snowbound in Whitehall)—Is there an levator in this hotel? Froprisor that green bains loor and on the beresper for four fingers of gin.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Monday's cotillon was the best of the series. It was fully attended, all the young matrons were present, and there was the old-time blending of dignity and refinement with life and fun that have made these balls so attractive from the first. Mr. Tams led a quiet, wellconducted german, which lacked somewhat of that dash and go which Mr. Thomas Howard manages to throw into the leadership, and offered an excuse for striking up " Dancing in the Barn" when the cotillon was only half over. Mrs. Welman and Mrs. Drayton, however, very properly interfered, and the romp which was just beginning was promptly stopped, somewhat to the regret of the lookers on, as its rapid twistings and turnings are interesting to watch when light, graceful figures like Miss Snelling and Miss Maud Robbins are on the floor. For mature sirens and middleaged gentlemen whose backs are losing their

spring it is a sorry exhibition indeed. From Delmonico's ballroom to the exquisite finish and ornamentation of Mr. Winthrop's and Mr. Bronson's houses on Tuesday evening was a change like a transformation scene, Nothing could be more perfect in its way than Mr. Winthrop's drawing rooms, which, although not large, are curtained by the richest tapestries and crowded with the rarest bits of china. bronze, pictures, and statuary which a man of wealth and judgment can pick up at art sales abroad. The white and gold ballroom is in Mr. Bronson's house, and the supper which preeded the dance was served in the dining rooms of the two houses, connected by a heavily draped archway. The cotillon was small but very Washington was represented by three of her best belies-Miss West, Miss Addle Grant, and Miss Lelter. Miss Grant looked charming in a pink gown, which was much admired at her own cotilion in the previous week, and her sweet and gracious manner gave her a warm welcome from old friends. Miss Leiter is hardly the beauty that New Yorkers had been led to expect, and her style of coiffure, with the hair gathered into bows at the very name of the neck, may be classical and esthetic, but is certainly a little trying. Miss West is always faultless in style and manner and looks fitted to adorn any position. St. Stephen's Church presented a brilliant

vista in contrast to the rain and fog and general discomfort that prevailed outside at the wedding of Miss Emmet and Mr. Harris on Wednesday morning last. The high altawas a blaze of wax lights, the organ with an orchestral addition discoursed the sweetest music, and the perfume of a whole conservaory of flowering plants filled the air. No one minded the long wait of a half or three-quarters of an hour that preceded the entrance of the bridal party, and those who left before the conclusion of the service must have done so to keep more important engagements, as the music alone was a temptation to remain. The tenor solo in the mass, and the Ave Maria as sung by soprano and contraito, were most touchingly given, and could hardly be better done in any other church in this city. The bridal party was graceful and picturesque as it gathered at the chancel. There were eight pridesmaids, all handsome girls, who wore veils instead of bonnets as head coverings, and the bride seemed to lose sight of everything around her, so absorbed was she in the devotional part of the ceremonies. Dr. and Mrs. Emmet were delightful hosts at the reception which followed, as they made it friendly and informal, and the examination of the superb display of presents filled in agreeably the hour which sometimes drags at a marriage feast. English papers tell us, by the way, that Sfr

Bache Cunard, who is a cousin of Dr. Emmet.

has resigned the mastership of the hounds that

bear his name, to the great regret of the neighporhood, with whom he was extremely popular. The last Assembly for this season was magnificent. It was most admirably managed, and had every requisite for success, except in the master of lights, which were glaring and unbecoming, as is always the case when the opalescent globes are used. It is to be hoped that next winter the soft light, as it falls through the yellow shades which Mr. McAlliater introduced at a previous ball, will be the rule and not the exception. The tollets of the adies at the Assembly were surprisingly fresh. and many of them very beautiful. Mrs. James L. Barclay, who was one of the reception committee, looked extremely well in a gown of dark red tulle, with praaments of diamonds that rivalled Mrs. Ogden Mills's in number and brilliancy. Mrs. Bradley Martin wore pink velvet, and what seemed to be an electric light on her head, but was only her diamond "sun," whose rays dazzled the eyes of those who came to speak to or. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts looked regal to a gown of white satin with a very long train o terra cotta velvet. Among the other married belles were Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Drayton, in white and silver: Mrs. Ogden Mills. very prettily costumed in blue and white, with jewels innumerable, and Mrs. Burke Roche, in black, which, although it may seem out of place in a ballroom, is always singularly becoming. Nor were the debutantes and their elder sisters at all at a disadvantage beside the glitter and show of the married women's dress and diamonds. Miss Mabel Van Rens selaer's aristocratic face and figure were well set off by her simple white gown, while Miss Grant, Miss Leiter, Miss Spelling, Miss Robpins, and many others contributed their full share toward the success of the hell

Mrs. Van Wart's dinner dance at Delmonico's on Friday night rounded off the gayeties of the week, and left strength enough in matrons and belies to admit of a fair attendance at Saturday afternoon receptions and matinees. and at the Badminton Club.

To-morrow evening dancing will begin again at Delmonico's, when the third Patriarche' and last subscription ball of this season will take place. On Tuesday comes Mrs. Bradley Martin's monster dinner and dance and Miss Van Auken's wedding, and then good-by to ballrooms for some little time to come.

Miss Van Auken's presents are said to be even more sumptuous than Miss Emmet's, as they include personal ornaments of great value, silver of every conceivable variety for table and tollet use, and a set of sables fit for Russian princess. A young girl of not very large means and somewhat uncertain temper, who was ransacking Tiffany's, not long since, to find a suitable offering for one of these rich brides, was heard to exclaim: "What is the use of looking? I feel just as I do when Mr. Astor or Mr. Vanderbilt hand me the plate in church -like saying aloud, in my most aggressive tone: 'Put it in vourself!' "-which is rather a commentary upon the sentiment that goes with a wedding present.

Invitations are out for a musical at Mrs. Hewitt's on Thursday, Feb. 16, when Miss Howitt's ladies' orchestra will play. The weather this winter smiles upon landlords in the tropics, as it did last summer upon

those in the mountains and by the sea. It is as exasperatingly cold now as it was hot then, and hotel keepers south of Mason and Dixon's line are happy in consequence. Vestibule trains make the journey to Florida rapid and easy, but travellers for pleasure prefer to take it quietly, and enjoy a week in Washington on the way. Rooms are engaged weeks ahead at St. Augustine and Jacksonville, and Florida this year seems to be the Meeca of all Southern-bound pilgrims. The senson is scarcely yet at its height, but Mr. Pierre Lorllard has been at Jacksenville in his yacht, and has made several fishing and shooting excursions on the St. John River in com-pany with Col. Schuyler Crosby, Mr. Travis Van Buren, and Mr. Heckscher, Mr. Robert Garrett's steam yacht Montauk is also cruising about in Florida waters, and other floating palaces will probably appear before long. Mr. Henry M. Cutting has his horses with him, as well as a jaunty little naphtha launch, with which to amuse himself and his friends, and is living with Mr. William M. Wright in a small cottage just outside St. Augustine. Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mr. Dudley Winthrop are also at St. Augustine, preparatory to a trip to the coast to catch tarpon, a huge fish, of which a stuffed specimen, six feet long, hangs in Mr. Allen Ricc's dining room.